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WESTERN FARMER AND GARDENER.

CINCINNATI, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1846.

OUR PAPER.

We welcome to our columns several new correspondents. We always believed that there was abundance of material in the community, if we could only get at it. It is beginning to show itself. But that which we have, is but a mere beginning. We anticipate, no very distant day, when we shall stir up pens in every county. We have this to say for encouragement, that some of the most sensible articles that we have received, were written by hands much more used to the plow than to the pen. Let no man fear to try. Let our young and enterprising farmers learn to express their thoughts on paper. Observe first, then write. When one has anything to say, it is not difficult to write. If one expects to write for the paper he reads, it will have a powerful tendency to wake up his mind to constant, correct and minute observation. Let any one who doubts it put it to experiment for a year. Some of the *enquiries* of our back numbers are not yet answered. Gentlemen, will you let a man ask you for knowledge within your power, and not give him a decent answer?

SEEDS PRESERVED IN WAX.

In our paper of March 2, we answered some enquiries upon the preservation of seeds. Since then we have received our file of foreign papers, and find in the Gardeners' Chronicle, some facts which we will briefly state.

Great difficulty had been experienced in sending out Spanish chestnuts and filberts to India, which were designed to be introduced into the Himalayas. At length success was perfectly attained by melting wax a little and coating them with it; in which state they arrived perfectly fresh and sweet.

Some bulbs were received in London from India; a part were brought over in cotton wrapped in brown paper, and a part enclosed with wax. The last were found to be altogether in the best condition.

Wax has also been employed for enveloping the ends of cuttings of fruit trees, and thus prepared have been sent to India, and arrived in a good condition.

But seeds in which there is much moisture would fail by this methed; since the wax which guarded them from the moisture of the atmosphere would equally prevent the escape of their own.

COMMUNICATIONS.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

Some queries in the fourth number of the Farmer and Gardener respecting sheep, attracted my attention, and reminded me that I was in debt a communication or so to the editor. "A Beginner" merits attention, not only on account of the importance of the subject, wool-growing, but on account of the example he sets, the desire for knowledge which he shows, and because he who thus seeks for knowledge on one subject, is undoubtedly able to give it on others, and assuredly will give it.

"A Beginner" shall have all the aid in my power, and it is as follows:

First. Let him obtain the first volume of the Farmer and Gardener. In it he will find an essay by George Flower of Albion, Illinois, a man of talent, well stocked with all sorts of knowledge, and a thorough-bred practical farmer. That essay contains a mass of information relative to sheep and wool; and a little attention to its instructions for the preparation of my wool for market last spring, enabled me to get twenty-eight and a half cents for my wool in my barn, when a neighbor, who sold three times as much, and that much finer than mine, only received twenty-six cents.

Secondly. Let him purchase "the American Shepherd" by Morrell. It will cost another dollar. The writer obtained a copy from Turner at Indianapolis, and found his money-worth to his full satisfaction, in the appendix alone, which consists of letters from many of the most distinguished sheep-farmers in our country. The work itself is after the manner of the British "Treatise on Cattle," and is most excellent. Every farmer should own both: and

Thirdly. If "A Beginner" pleases, he may give some attention to the results of the writer's experience of fifteen years in a small flock of sheep.

It is one thing to keep a few sheep for family use; it is entirely a different matter to keep a flock of sheep, to which to look as a main portion of the income of the farmer. In the one case, much preparation in building and in pasture is not necessary. When the flock dwindles away in size of sheep and in the quality of the wool, or dies off, the loss may be charged to the soil or the climate, and the flock may be replaced at an expense less than the probable cost and trouble of keeping a small flock in prime order. But when the flock of sheep is made the source of income, the flock must keep itself up, and it should improve in the size of the sheep and in the quantity and quality of the wool. A flock of sheep is never stationary; it continually improves in the size and form of the animals, and in the quantity and quality of the wool, or it deteriorates.

The first thing is to procure sheep enough to make the flock an object of attention. To explain: in winter-feeding, the ewes and yearlings should be kept separate from the bucks and wethers. In winter, there must be two, and there should be three flocks; one composed of the weakly sheep and yearlings; another, consisting of the ewes; and the third containing the bucks and wethers; otherwise, the large and strong sheep will get too much feed, and the small and weakly ones will not get enough; the ewes will not get the sort of feed they should have, and the wethers will get that which is not necessary, and may be injurious to their wool. To have wool of the best quality, it is necessary that the sheep through the year should continue in a uniform condition; otherwise the fibre of the wool becomes uneven. So that not only justice to the sheep, but our own interest in keeping up the yearlings, the weak sheep, and the ewes, and in preserving the evenness of our wool, and consequently its value as a prime article, requires separate flocks in winter.

Again: If the owner intends to keep up, much more if he intends to improve, the size of his sheep, his ewes should never have lambs until they are three years old. If he desires to save his lambs, and to have them thrifty, he must have them all come within some eight or ten days. To secure these objects, the yearlings and two-year-olds must be kept from the bucks until at least two years and a half old; and the breeding ewes should be kept from the bucks until such time in September, October, or November, as suits the judgment of the owner in having his lambs in February or March or April. By these means the ewes will have their full growth and development before they commence breeding; the owner will know when to expect his lambs, and he can prepare the ewes for nursing by the proper food; turneps and shorts are cheap feed for breeding ewes, but are expensive and unnecessary for other sheep; and he can also give without too much expense, the attention necessary during lambing time. Good flock-masters not only give to the ewes extra feed for a month before lambing-time and afterwards until the grass starts, but also prepare the bucks for their fall duty by extra feeding. Fine hay, turneps, and shorts in preference to corn meal in the one case; oats, and some wheat in the other.

"A Beginner" will perceive, that for all these reasons, he should determine to start with sheep enough to justify him in making the necessary preparations. The writer thinks that he should begin with fifty ewes at least; more would do better if his capital and land would permit.

For the weakly sheep, the yearlings, and the ewes, a building is necessary with a good roof, and well boarded on the north and west sides, open to the east and south. For the bucks and wethers a roof only is necessary; without it the pelt-rot will surely come and will cost five per cent. or more per year on the wool of those sheep. A house fifty feet long and thirty feet wide, furnished with two hay-boxes and four troughs, leaving the centre vacant, would accommodate one hundred and fifty ewes in lambing-time, or the same number of ewes and yearlings. The posts should be twelve or fourteen feet high, standing on stones, about five feet apart, and the joists should be at least six and a half feet above the ground. The feeding-boxes should be two feet wide; the floors tight to save the seed; the sides should be made of inch plank nine or ten inches wide; two of them should be placed below, then an opening of the width of a plank for the sheep to reach the hay, and then another plank; so that the sides will be three feet or a little more in height above the floor of the box. The troughs are generally made of the same sort of plank, in the form of the letter

V. The writer would say to "A Beginner" in sheep-farming, build, or at least certainly prepare to build your sheep-house, before you buy your flock. The first winter will pay.

"A Beginner" asks, is it best to get pure blood, or will grade-sheep answer for fine wool? This is entirely a question of capital. A moderate sized flock is necessary. If fine wool is the object, and it should be one of the objects, the purer the blood the finer the wool, is, in the general, a truism. Mr. Flower says, if you can afford it, get pure blood: and Mr. Flower has shown the sincerity of his opinion lately, by his conduct in a large sheep speculation, in which he is now interested. He bought last year the best blooded sheep he could find for sale in Kentucky. It is true that the purer the blood of the ewes you commence with, the sooner your flock will reach the perfection to be desired. But the writer differs from Mr. Flower in this matter. Whenever sheep are moved, they should be moved to a pasture as good as that they left, or better, if possible. It is death to move sheep from a better to an inferior pasture. Fine sheep are generally held by men who have good pastures; fine blue-grass, fine shade, fine water, comfortable winter quarters, everything nice and in order. From such you may take, indeed you must take a buck, and you may risk him, for he will fight his way. But the ewes will not do. It will be better after shearing time, to go to the interior counties of our own State, and select and buy ewes of the common breed with their lambs. By paying twenty or twenty-five cents extra, such can be got, three and four years old, with four or six broad, clean teeth; large, stout, well-formed ewes, and good nurses; accustomed to the climate, and to rough usage. One buck will answer for fifty or sixty ewes if well groomed; that is to say, if he has a good pasture, and with it plenty of oats and some wheat, for some time before and whilst his services are needed. Chemistry teaches us to give shorts instead of pure meal to the ewes, and wheat instead of corn to the bucks, and experience has approved the lesson. If "A Beginner" desires to understand the philosophy of this, in addition to the first volume, and the Shepherd, he must buy and read Leibig's "Chemistry in its application to Agriculture and Physiology;" if he does, he will not be content without Leibig's "Animal Chemistry;" all which will afford him innocent and cheap and rational entertainment, and honest profit, and teach him to thank his Maker that he is a farmer, and not a lawyer or doctor, or merchant or broker or banker, or other sort of speculator on other mens' necessities or misfortunes. The bucks should always be full blooded, and should be changed often. The writer changes his buck every two years, and uses merino with a Saxon cross. A flock of common ewes will soon turn out a flock of half-bloods. These will soon furnish the three quartered blood, &c. Common wool, if properly prepared for market, always commands a fair price; and if by this course, the income of the owner is not at once so large, as it would be if his flock was blooded; if his profit is not so great, his risk is less, and his moderate profit more certain. And this presents the writer with a fit opportunity to leave sheep and wool for a moment, and drop a morsel of the wholesome for the benefit of the editor. Occasionally the editor, in the first volume, permitted some erroneous notions about the profits of farming; and especially a letter is remembered, backed by an eminent Indianapolis financier, exhibiting enormous profits from certain farming operations. There is *less risk* in farming, and there is *less* wear of mind, and *less tare* of conscience in farming, than in any other business, and therefore, for both reasons, there should be, and there is, *less* profit in farming than in any other business. Farming requires capital, economy, industry, enterprise, perseverance, knowledge and judgment, and its profits will ever be proportionate to the quantity and combination of these qualities possessed by each farmer. With but few and but little of them, a farmer may make a living, or a living and something more. With much of these qualities, the farmer will make a living and a profit. *The farmer's profit will never be large, but it will be certain.* The profits of every business are proportionate to the risks. Such is the law of nature. In professional life, in commerce, in the arts, in literature, even in politics, there are some high prizes, and being many blanks. The few who obtain the prizes are continually in the world's eye; the wretches who draw the blanks pass away and are forgotten. We look on the princely merchant, and think not of the ninety and nine bankrupts who have shrunk from his path. We admire the eminent lawyer, at the head of his profession, and in the actual enjoyment of fame, and influence, and wealth, and we think not of the hundreds who, in the course of their career, have aspired to rival him only to live the life of loafers, dependent on the trickeries of the profession they disgrace, or on the chance rewards of demagogueism, contemned by the good, scorned by the wise, and respected by none. In agriculture there are no high prizes, but there are no blanks; and farmers, and farmers' sons and daughters should be taught to understand this; and to value the glorious certainty of their pursuit; and at the same time to value and labor to practice the industry and economy, to cherish the enterprise and perseverance, to cultivate the judgment, and above all to obtain the knowledge necessary for their profession—a knowledge more varied and extended than is necessary for success in any other pursuit—a knowledge of climates and soils, and plants and animals, in all their relations, which is necessary to increase their just profits, and will serve to expand and adorn their minds, and to distinguish them from, and to elevate them above the masses of the towns and cities, prone to money-getting and money-spending.

But to return: The writer advises "A Beginner" to buy common ewes, unless he can conveniently and at a moderate price obtain a sufficient number of half-blood merino ewes; but, under all circumstances, get the best buck possible, and change often.

The writer prefers the merino to the Saxons, and either to the improved English varieties. The wool of the merino is nearly as valuable as the Saxon, and the average weight of the fleece under similar keeping is greater. The merino is rather the largest and is certainly the most hardy. The merino is the native of a climate like our own, subject to severe drouths; while the Saxons have been cultivated and indeed made in the humid north. The English varieties all belong to the rich pastures of a highly cultivated soil in a moist

climate, and cannot possibly be sustained in large numbers by farmers dependent on ordinary pastures and stables in our dry Augusts and Septembers. At all events, this risk should only be taken, when there is a certain market near, at a remunerating price, for mutton.

Previous to the last year, the writer only kept his sheep for family use and for his work people. Hereafter the sheep will be his principal object on his farm, and he intends as fast as possible to carry the number of his flock to the full size he can keep. Last May the writer reserved the fleeces necessary for his family and sold the remainder, fifty-five, in his barn, for $47.50. The wool was washed on the sheep's back, and was free from burs and tags; the fleeces were rolled as directed by Mr. Flower; the purchaser found his own bags and packed the wool. There were the fleeces of one buck, twenty-five ewes, fifteen wethers, and fourteen yearlings, three quarter merino. The average was very near three pounds to the sheep; but it is presumed that if a proper allowance is made for the yearlings, the full-grown sheep averaged three pounds and a half each; and undoubtedly, by proper care the average product of the western sheep may be easily carried to four pounds of wool washed on the back and fairly tagged. The price received was equal to thirty-three cents in Louisville, if allowance is made for tagging, freight, and commission. In addition to the price of the wool, so soon as the flock reaches the number contemplated by the owner, another opportunity for improvement is afforded, and another source of income is opened. Only the full number, and of choice sheep, are to be kept; consequently at each shearing time, all the full-mouthed wethers, those having eight broad clean teeth, should be put aside; these are now in their best condition, that is their best year, and during that year they should be sold. At the same time, all the inferior yearling ewes, all the common blooded yearling wethers, and as many of the inferior ewes, those that are inferior in wool, or bad in form, or under size, or poor nurses, as can be spared, should be put aside with the full-mouthed wethers, fattened and sold. The quantity and quality of the wool produced by the flock, will greatly depend on this operation, which in any respect will immediately affect the profits and income of the sheep-farmer. Sheep live about six years on the average in this country. In a flock of 400 sheep, there will be 200 ewes, and these with proper care will raise 180 lambs. The fifth of 400, or sixty-seven lambs, will be necessary to keep up the flock, and there will be 113 for other purposes. There will be thirty-three, or the sixth of 200, full-mouthed wethers also to be replaced, so that there will be eighty lambs to supply the places of the rejected ewes and yearlings; hence there will probably be 113 sheep, fat wethers, ewes and yearlings to be sold each year, from a permanent flock of 400 sheep.

Besides the sale of wool and of sheep, there is in sheep-farming another element of prosperity. It is well known that pastures fed by cattle and horses, after four or five years run out; but pasture fed by sheep, constantly improves. The difference is caused, probably, partly by the nature of the manure, and partly by the difference in its diffusi n over the surface. The Germans have investi ated all the matters carefully, and they say in their agricultural writings, that a well fed cow will make thirty-five pounds of dung in twenty-four hours; twenty pounds in the day, and fifteen pounds at night. They also say that two sheep will make as much dung as one cow. According to the German rule, 2400 sheep will manure an English acre more than is useful for most kinds of grain, and hence I should suppose 1200 would do it in a day and a night, or 400 in three days and nights, and that in four months 400 sheep might be made to manure forty acres of fallow or stubble ground. In preparing their land for wheat, the English and Germans fold their sheep in moveable pens over the land to be manured. The Irish, with less capital and more ingenuity, at least in make-shifts, obtain the result without the expense of folding-pens, by the use of moveable feeding-boxes, placed on trucks and drawn by a horse to the different parts of the field. A little hay in the boxes, in consequence of the greediness of sheep for a change of food, soon attracts the sheep, and secures their services to the various parts of the field.

SAMUEL JUDAH.

Vincennes, March 2, 1846.

WINTER OF 1845-6, IN WAYNE COUNTY; and the Snows of other Winters.

The 12th month of 1845, and the 1st and 2nd months of 1846, may be tabulated thus:

Noon temperature of 12th month,	28°+
Coldest noon temp. " "	5°
Warmest " " "	48°

The mornings of the 6th and 19th, from 5 to 8 o'clock, 2° below zero; the morning of the 20th, 5° below zero at 7½ o'clock, other mornings varied from 4° to 30°. Not half an inch of water fell (rain and snow;) and some town wells dry; roads fine.

Noon temperature of 1st month,	40°
Coldest noon temp. " "	25°
Warmest " " " "	54°

One morning, the thermometer stood at 0°; some other mornings at 10°. Snow on the 21st, 6 in. deep; and did not entirely disappear till the 30th; when the frost was out of the ground; and at night there was thunder and lightning. Rain and melted snow nearly 4 inches.

Noon temperature of 2d month,	36°+
Coldest noon temp. " "	22°
Warmest " " " "	54°

3d. Grass beginning to look green; 4th and 5th, some sugar made. Mercury in the mornings at 7 o'clock varied from 2° below zero to 38° above; the latter temperature was that of the 11th; and the preceding night, sugar-water dripped steadily. Snow fell this month to the depth of one foot; and it was considered the greatest known to our inhabitants; but memory often keeps her records with pale ink; and they cannot always be read with an assurance of accuracy. I subjoin, for comparison, a few samples from very legible records on paper, of our former snows. Melted snow, &c., this month 6½ inches. The 12 inch snow, all melted away by the 10th of 3d month.

In general, our winter furnishes us with three to seven small snows every month. Now and then a month will pass without any snow; and rarely, if ever, does snow accumulate on the ground to a greater depth than 12 inches. In 1833, it snowed incessantly for about fifty hours; in 2d

month, 1836, there were ten snows, all of which did not make a depth of six inches at any time; but before the month expired, the ground was covered to the depth of one foot. In the same month of 1838, the reader will find a similar snow-storm registered in "Winters in Wayne County," vol. 1, p. 154 of the Farmer and Gardener. Besides these three extraordinary instances, all my records since 1827 show an average depth far below the level of the past winter's snow. J. T. P.

Since I wrote respecting my examination of the pear and other fruit trees of this vicinity, (all of which remain as I then stated, free from all indications of blight,) I have visited, by invitation, the trees of our esteemed nurseryman, Cornelius Ratliff. And now I have a different story to tell: The frost-blight has made sad havoc in his orchard and nursery. Large limbs of his standing pear trees are destroyed;* young seedlings for grafting; the grafts of last year's insertion; large and small and all varieties, appear to have been indiscriminately affected. Some are partially blighted at top, some at the root, where the bark is often split open, and some from top to bottom. His pear grounds present a scene truly disheartening to the cultivators of this fruit.

HOLLOW HORN---ENQUIRY.

Messrs. Beecher & Hooper:—Two years ago one of my cows appeared to be sick; what ailed her I was unable to tell. I applied to my books (for I am a book-farmer,) to find what the symptoms of hollow-horn were, as I thought that might be the case. In the first volume of the Western Farmer and Gardener, at page 333, I found an article headed, "the hollow-horn—a fair offer." The article is credited to the Fort Wayne Sentinel. The writer says, "we have had a little experience in the management of cattle, and know something about this hollow-horn, and are satisfied that it is nothing more nor less than an attendant—a sort of hanger-on of that worst of all diseases among cattle, the hollow belly." He then goes on to tell what should be done, viz: to feed well and give them a shelter during storms, and winds up by saying, that if his directions are followed, he will pay all the damage sustained by the hollow-horn. The thing appeared so plausible, that I believed him, and concluded that my cow could not have the hollow-horn, for she had been well fed and stabled, and was in good order at the time and always had been, for she was young. She grew worse every day till she got poor, weak, and trembling. I finally bored her horns with a gimlet, for she had refused to eat, and I knew she must die if not relieved soon. Her horns were hollow; not only her horns but her head also. I put pepper and salt in the holes, and it run out of her nose: every time she breathed, the wind came out of the holes, and had a very disagreeable smell. It afforded immediate relief to the cow, but in one week's time she was as bad as ever. When I examined the horns I found the holes were stopped with blood and matter. I then bored them with a five-eighth auger, but the holes appeared too small yet, for they had to be opened every day till the horns filled to the holes; the cow then got well.

Again. I have just read in the Hagerstown (Md.,) Torchlight, an extract from the Louisville Journal, with the signature of "Grazier;" he has no doubt that the disease is occasioned by hard keep. He says he has frequently seen cattle bought from persons who had almost starved them, become fat and to all appearance healthy, but would suddenly exhibit all the symptoms of hollow-horn. He says boring the horns is only a paliative, not a cure, as the matter in such cases cannot be discharged at a gimlet hole, and recommends cutting the horns off. I protest against that practice. A friend informs me of one animal dying under the operation, besides it will injure the sale of the animal. He writes as though a gimlet was the largest tool to bore with.

Another case. A neighbor lady (by the bye she knows all about a cow,) tells me that she knows that fat cows will have the hollow-horn. She told of one case of one of her relation's having a cow that died with the disease when she was really fat. And yet another case: An animal died with the disease (at least the horns were nothing but a shell) and it, too, was quite fat, and had been for several years.

Some writer, (for aught I know before the flood,) came to the conclusion that poverty was the cause, and the rest have followed suit. I am confident it is an error, though it is generally believed. "Grazier" admits he has seen fat animals have the disease. Now, there is one of two things certain: the animals got fat while they had the disease, or they got the disease while they were fat. Who ever heard of an animal getting fat while it had the disease. I believe it would be impossible to fat them. The disease affects the brain and spine throughout; for when an animal has the disease bad, the bone in the end of the tail, or within two inches of it, will be gone for one, two, or more inches, according to the disease. This is what is called by some the wolf in the tail, and thought to be a disease itself, but it is merely a hanger-on of the hollow-horn—when they cure that they cure the hollow-horn. The tail is quite soft at the diseased place; slitting it open will cure the disease if done in time. I think the bleeding does the most good in the operation. I would not advise any person to depend on it for a cure. A person may always know when an animal has the hollow horn; the hair will stand off from the horn so that you can see the skin at the root of the horn—no mistake about this. No doubt some will say, enough of this; let's hear how to cure it.

Take a small gimlet and bore a hole three inches from the head; (it must be on the under side of the horn, so that the matter can get out;) if you find the horn is hollow, take a five-eighth or three-quarter auger and bore in, the screw will follow the gimlet hole; then take a sharp knife and trim out all the splinters the auger makes. The reason for using the gimlet is to find if the horn is hollow. Frequently the one is hollow and the other is not: I have found it so. What put me in the notion of using an auger, some twelve years ago I helped a neighbor to bore a cow's horn twice with a gimlet, but it did no good: the third time we broke the gimlet. The next smallest thing was a three-quarter auger. There was no time to be lost, for the cow appeared to be dying. I told him to get it; he laughed at the idea, but he got it and we bored her horns. She got up and

**And yet many branches from them, several feet long, and perfectly sound up to this date: 3d month, 15th, 1845.*

went to eating. I have always since used an auger; it saves trouble opening the holes, which must be done if they are small. I think the reason why poverty is blamed for the disease is, that a poor animal is not able to bear the disease like a fat one. In a fat one, it will sometimes break through the nose and discharge the matter and get vent, and that will effect a cure, while a poor one would sink under the disease. I must bring this to a close, or some of your readers will think I am boring them.

Enquiry.—Mr. Richmond says, if he places his hives in a suitable place, his bees generally go into them. This is something I am anxious to know. One of my neighbors swarms his bees without their flying; he calls it the low pressure plan, but will not tell how he does it.

Would it not be best for all correspondents to give their names and the names of their post offices, so that any one wishing more information on the subject could write to them?

JOSEPH McHANNON.

Mackshill, near Reading, Ohio,
March 17, 1845.

P. S. Many of my neighbors have lost part of their bees this winter: what are left are safe now; they are working very strong to-day; the elm buds are open. This has been a severe season on fruit trees. All my green and yellow gage plum trees are dead in the nursery, and such as were large enough to bear. My apricots are nearly all killed: I much fear there will be many dead trees next summer. Some do not show it yet; they may put out leaves, but there will be many dead limbs on them. Nearly every peach is killed; it was done last fall. Many cherry and plum and some peach trees blossomed then, and were checked so suddenly it killed them.

LETTERS OF A COSMOPOLITE---No. 4.

CINCINNATI, March 6, 1846.

The newspapers of this city are so current among your readers, and are, withal, so given to high praises of the "Queen City," that I suppose any general notes hastily made by a stranger, would be of little interest; these, therefore, I shall mainly avoid.

The strength and true source of the present and future prosperity of Cincinnati, is found in the extent of her manufactures, the skill of her mechanics, and the general *esprit du corps* (vulgo-selfishness) of the citizens as a whole. I take it to be a fact, that if a city were dropped down, hit or miss, anywhere that was not an absolute desert, and you could once get the current going of self-estimation and gratulation and talks of "high destiny," "noble aims," and "resistless growth," the city would grow in spite of nature, by the sheer force of concentrated enterprise. To some extent this is the fact as to Cincinnati. By nature, her's is not the site for a great manufacturing city, nor a great trading city, nor even a metropolitan city of wealth, learning, literature and luxury. Her wood and stone comes from afar; her brass and iron, coal and cotton, all come from a distance. She is at the head of no navigation, her valley is not naturally a point for the centralization of trade. But money and enterprise have made canals and roads; have built her factories and shops; have made her reputation, and last not least have *fee'd her newspapers*, and she must now go ahead.

The taste among the wealthier classes in this city for fruit, flowers, and fine-art, has within the last few years, increased most wonderfully, and nowhere, that I know of, can more choice collections in these branches of luxury be found, than here. The public institutions for useful and scientific purposes are numerous and quite well sustained, and have in their respective provinces contributed no little to the substantial worth of the city at home and abroad. Churches are numbered by the gross and grog-shops by the great-gross. She has four colleges and one jail; two theatres and one observatory; one hospital, but no city hall.

There sir, is, a philosophico-statistical but not very complete view of Cincinnati, as she is; incomplete, because I have said nothing of the fire engines and the wire bridge that is to be, *perhaps;* two topics of immense magnitude in the eyes of a Cincinnati public.

The amount of mechanical skill, as I have already hinted, in Cincinnati is very great. I have now in mind a man who, as an inventor fully equipped with all theoretical and practical knowledge, stands almost without a rival, and I could mention a dozen or more mechanics of originality and professional accomplishment such as qualifies them for the very highest rank in their respective trades: while not a few of the richest and most substantial men in the place, have begun, and grown, and borne fruit as *working-men*, and these men have earned and received a dignity and reputation, which they in turn bestow upon their co-laborers, and the whole brotherhood of artisans. So that to work with our hands does not seem to be thought ungentlemanly here, but proves a very cogent recommendation to any circle, however exclusive or select. This is right.

Mechanics and farmers and laborers are too often found growling at exclusives, aristocrats, &c., not remembering that the shortest road to wealth, to honor, and to happiness, is quiet diligence and assiduous self-improvement. I would ten times rather be a blacksmith in Cincinnati, than a lawyer; there's less of a real dog's life about the stithy of a hearty, healthy, whole-souled son of Vulcan, than is found in the lawyer's dull duties. But still it is hard to say which is the most despicable, the exclusiveness of the shallow rich, or the envyings and laziness (for these go ever together) of the mechanic. They are both, as Paddy would say, two hundred per cent. below par—less and worse than nothing, so far as personal comfort or public good is concerned.

Among the establishments that are types of the style of this city, none are better for illustration than the Eagle Iron Works. I can remember well thirteen years ago, the first night I ever slept in this city, a fire that burned the "Eagle Foundry:" I can remember hearing that the owner met a great loss thereby—his all. He owned nothing else, and was foreman in his own shop. But year by year has a new house been added to a small beginning, new manufactures been brought forth, all well made, swarms of workmen crowded the spot from light to dark, and now, in less than fourteen years, the journeyman has become a prince and patron. He has filled the city and country with his work, and his workhouses and

shops cover nearly half a square. However, there is no need of spending words on this matter, for the veriest fool *knows* if he does not practice, that *in industry is honor and prosperity.*

There is around the city a great deal of improvement and enterprise in arbori, flori, and horticulture. The grape, as you are doubtless aware, is increasing very rapidly, as the demand for native wine is by no means small in this city. I am told that the great bulk of native wine is consumed by the foreign population, to whom the weak wines are an essential element of comfort, and, if I may judge from many incidents I have heard, of funny mistakes and grave decisions by knowing connoiseurs, they must find the Ohio wines no bad substitute for the Rhenish.

I see, too, as I have ridden round the city, very numerous young peach orchards. For one, I have my doubts of their success, for peaches are a very delusive crop; when they are plenty, they come *so* plenty that they must be given away, and when they are scarce, they are *so* scarce. Rumor says that this year, too, must be branded with *no peaches.* But I am not peach-wise. T. K. B.

APPLES DESCRIBED; AND A HINT GIVEN.

When I meet with a domestic fruit which is new to me, I interrogate men, books and papers, until they give up all the information they have on the subject; and if *they* have nothing to say, I ask the fruit itself, which never fails to respond; and then I set down what it says, for my own and others' benefit. (But there is *one* answer I never can get till I *bite* the fruits; whereupon some of them show a great sourness.)

I find the "yellow pippin" mentioned in Ernst's catalogue *only;* (of 18—;) and merely *named* there. This is what the apple says of itself:

YELLOW PIPPIN.

Size. Three inches long, three and a half inches wide.

Form. Globular, nearly equally rounded at both ends.

Pulp. Very mellow, light, moderately juicy, and yellowish.

Color. Yellow.

Surface. Reflective; dots small, very few; no lineoles.

Flavor. Pleasantly sub-acid.

Stem. Slender, three-fourths of an inch long, and sunk one-fourth of an inch within their verge, and in a contracted cavity.

Eye. In a cavity a half inch deep; closed.

The seed vessels are large like those of the bell-flower; seeds small, unusually globose and attached. The fruit is in fine condition now; (beginning of spring;) but I observe around most of the "dots" a small circle of decay.

TULPEHOCKEN.

Some grafts of an apple under this name were sent to my father recently from Clinton county, Ohio; with high commendation of the fruit. I ransacked all fruit catalogues and agricultural papers in my possession, and enquired of nurserymen and others, respecting the apple, in vain; till, on looking over the proceedings of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, I learned thus much: that the fruit "was introduced from Tulpehocken, in Maryland;" (howbeit, this *Tul*pehocken, or as some have it, *Tol*pehocken, should perhaps be *Tul*pehocken, and be located, not in Maryland, but as a township, in Berks county, Pennsylvania;) that it is a "large apple, largest at the base, which is quite flat; stem remarkably small, planted in a small opening; blossom large, slightly sunk; skin yellowish-green, with 'blotches and streaks' of red at the base; flesh white, crisp and coarse, deficient in flavor; keeps till spring;" and that it is the same as the Fallowater. Turning to Fallowater, (or Fallawater, as they spell it, in Parsons & Co's catalogue, and no other catalogue I have contains the name,) I find it is in season from "11th to 2d month;" is "large;" the color green, brown, and red;" of an "ovate" form; used as a desert apple and for cooking; that the tree is "productive;" and the fruit, *not* "deficient in flavor," but "*rich* and *agreeable.*" I quote from their catalogue of 1845.*

Now as the Tulpehocken *may* find its way to many readers, as little versed in its history and virtues as I was, that their eyes may not ache in a tiresome examination of unsatisfying pages, I have thus brought the result of my own researches together. and placed it prominently in view.

The Hint. In recommending fruits, or in decrying them, it would be desirable to state with accuracy, the soil in which the tree has grown, its geographical situation, and any other agency which may have had a modifying influence upon the fruit; that the inexperienced cultivator may judge with some degree of probability, what varieties his own grounds will accommodate. Witness an instance of the value of such information of the story of the *swaar* apple (of which almost all men speak well) in a late number of the Farmer and Gardener, and another in that of the "noted English *Ribston Pippin,* which Dr. Kirtland, after a trial of fourteen years, says, is "not fit for the table;" while a writer in Maine, tells us it is raised in "great perfection" there, and is "all that the English writers say of it." J. T. P.

P. S. Since expressing this hint, I have received the fifth number of the Farmer and Gardener, and open my letter to say, that an editorial of that number seems to render the foregoing superfluous.

Is the *Red Roman Stem* thought to be the same as the Romanite? Try the description on a Romanite.

SUGGESTIVE CRITICISMS.

OUR NEIGHBORHOOD, March 6, 1846.

Dear Sir:—If it be modest in a young farmer, in advance of so many older heads, to aspire to "driving" the quill, as well as the plow, in his anxiety for the advancement of that class among whom his lot has been cast, I would beg leave to offer my hoe on the "row" of growing improvement; allbeit my preconceived notions, (even down to the importance of consulting the *moon* in timing my movements—gathered from the good old days when our gray-headed sires thought no "system equal to that tested by their individual practice and experience,") are becoming "knocked into a cocked hat" by the developments of a more mature and enlightened age, and the steam-power

* *By the way, a more copious, methodical, elegant, accurate and instructive catalogue of a nursery, than that of Parsons & Co., has not met my eye.*

progress of modern science. I have been pleased with your honest endeavors to arouse the wrong-headed but honest-hearted tillers of our bountiful soil to systematic and intelligent *thought*. The home-thrust from your pen in the article "Book-farming and a Portrait," to my knowledge, has set one of my long-headed neighbors to *thinking*. He met with the paper and read that piece; when he had finished reading it, he turned to me and asked, "Neighbor, do you know the man who wrote that piece?" I replied, "only by reputation." "Well," he responded, with a half sigh, "I don't know, but I'm thinking he must have been in these parts lately, and 'dod rot me'" (his favorite 'safety-valve') "if I don't think he has seen my farm." I think his next step, (after he "spruces up a little" as he calls it,) will be to send for your paper.

I did not mean to be so long-winded. The idea has been suggested by your severity upon the short-sighted enemies of "book-farming," that however wholesome a little well-timed raillery may prove, yet in the main, its policy is questionable, when "plain, unvarnished truth" established by *simple*, indisputable evidence, will reach error more certainly. In the present state of our farming community, it may be looked upon (I mean the majority) as we would upon an old man whose youth had been misled (?) by the trite maxims and dogmatical dictation of an age of superstition, whose opinions, founded in such a school, had strengthened with manhood, until he, in turn, had become a *teacher* of such ideas, and who, in the "sear and yellow" autumn of his day's looks back upon the "good old days" and the deep-rooted feelings and opinions of his youth as something too sacred to be sacrificed to modern innovation, and too well tested, in his opinion, to be yielded to the "notions" of the "boys" of a "frivolous and folly-seeking" age. Thus, railery would be misapplied. The old man is too staid to be moved by it, but set him down in a chimney corner and tell him, (as something to amuse him) of what the rising generation is doing, its plans, its resources (*developed*, for he is very dubious of what *is to be*) its energy, its hopes, its fears. Laugh with him when he laughs at some "folly," gain his confidence—the old man's eye will brighten as he *comprehends* the wonderful progress of the world since he was young; the energies of his mind are aroused by its novelty; he has the same strong arm of *thought* to investigate and conquer the difficulties of this new sphere, which has brought him so bravely on through an age where "error was the rule of right."

Like the fire in the flint, there is energy, and intellectual power, under the gnarled brows and weatherworn crusts of flesh around us; but it needs the *right kind* of substance to bring it out. Familiarize them with the errors of their time-honored "systems," show them in *what* consists that error, reason with them like children, teach them so that they may *comprehend*.

Pardon me, these are but the *thoughts* of an *individual;* and as such, meant in all good faith and courtesy.

Wishing you success,

Yours, respectfully, C. F. M.

HARROWS.

It is said, that among all the patents of these United States, there is not one obtained for a harrow. This is an implement to which I have had no occasion to direct my attention, until lately; and previous to having one constructed for my farm, I made the usual enquiries about the "best pattern," &c., and soon found myself in the midst of perplexing diversities of opinion. There was Geddes' double or hinged harrow, Pedder's compound centre-draught harrow, the diamond harrow, the W harrow, the triangle, Chandler's improved harrow, and the gang of harrows; all these and more, I found in *books*. After this I began to harrow *men* (mechanics and farmers) so as to bring down all these irregularities of judgment to the right level; and now I have got the ground-work in this condition:

1. *A short* harrow is prone to jump.
2. A *triangular* harrow is liable to be forced out of its path.
3. A *diamond* harrow runs more steadily.
4. *Chandler's*, having teeth in a cross-bar, they simultaneously meet resistances like a garden-rake, and are apt to split the bar; and they also collect rubbish, instead of distributing it.
5. A *square* harrow is objectionable on this account; and because the front corners would meet obstructions unfavorably.
6. A *compound* or *gang* harrow is desirable on account of speed; furrowing a width of ten or twelve feet; but it is only adapted to grounds free from stumps, &c.
7. A *narrow* harrow of course makes "poor speed."
8. The width and form of the harrow, must be adapted to the tillage of *corn*, &c.; and must admit of easy cleansing from sticks, grass, &c.

With these considerations before me as a guide, I am about to have my harrow constructed, nearly like that of Geddes', but without the point.*

I believe this is the first time the harrow has been introduced into the Farmer and Gardener; and I hope experienced farmers will not permit any error in the foregoing statements to go uncorrected, if any should be seen. J. T. P.

FRANKLIN COUNTY---ORCHARDS, ETC.

Messrs. Editors: — I have perused the first volume, and five numbers of the second volume of the Farmer and Gardener, and am now prepared to say that I feel doubly compensated, both in money paid for, and time spent in reading the same.

Having seen frequent solicitations on your part for the farmers to become contributors to the columns of your paper, and as yet discovering none from Franklin county, I feel disposed to pen a few lines which will be at your disposal for publication. Franklin county is situated as near the Cincinnati markets, as any other in Indiana with one or two exceptions; this, together with the Whitewater Canal, gives it some advantages over other portions of the State. Hence a greater variety is generally raised intended for market, than in some of the interior counties. The standard of agriculture I think is not quite so high in Franklin county as it is in some other portions of the State; yet I feel confident in the assertion that there has

* *Let the harrow work as it will, either for weal or woe, I shall endeavor to inform the reader in due time of the result of the trial.*

been quite an improvement with the farming community within a few years.

I should be pleased to see a move made to organize agricultural societies in many of the counties of Indiana. There is no doubt but what we live beneath our privileges in this respect. Agricultural societies, properly organized and managed, would no doubt be calculated to inspire in the minds of many a *laudable ambition.*

The prospect for wheat, at present is quite flattering in this county, and the amount sown exceeds that of former years; or at least such is my impression.

I am about to cultivate a young orchard, and feel particularly desirous of information. My lot is fenced off and gives space for ninety trees. The information I wish is, to ascertain from practical judges, 1st. The different kinds of fruit most profitable to cultivate for home consumption, and market, and 2d. The number of each kind for an orchard the size above spoken of. I have now an orchard containing seventy or eighty trees which has been bearing fruit for many years, but the selection of fruit is poor with few exceptions. This I give as an apology for thus troubling you, or your readers with the above questions. I consider it but little more trouble to cultivate good fruit than poor, provided we make a fair start. Hence the necessity of starting *fair.* JOHN P. BRADY.

If some of our intelligent nurserymen would supply the desired information we suppose that it would meet the wants of many besides the writer. What says Mr. Ernst? He lives the nearest to our correspondent? What says Mr. Ragan? He is one of the oldest and best of our Indiana nurserymen. Friend Alldredge could do it exactly right, if he was not so diffident. If we were called to an account for all that we have borrowed from him, it would be a pretty severe reckoning. *Ed.*

HAIR BALLS.

VINCENNES, IA., March 3d, '46.

Dear Sir:—As the subject of hair balls in cattle has somewhat occupied your attention of late, I embrace this opportunity of sending to you (by the hands of Mr. James Johnson) a specimen of what Knox county can do in that line. The ball I send you is about an average in size, of thirteen taken from a calf that died on my farm about two years since; the calf, if my recollection is correct, was about eleven months old, and belonged to a negro, who reported to me the day after it died, that his calf had been killed by the witches; and in proof of that assertion, stated that it was full of witch-balls. Upon further enquiry, I learned that the calf had been owned by a barber, and was in the habit of eating the fleeces which he clipped from the heads of his customers, and upon examination you will observe that the ball is formed mostly, if not entirely of human hair. As to the modus operandi of their formation I have nothing to say; but one thing I think is certain—they will never be found in the stomach of healthy cattle: and whenever they are found, it is evidence to my mind that the animal is diseased, and it matters not whetner it is hog's hair, cow's hair, or human hair, for when that peculiar disease exists which causes their formation, any and every kind of hair will form a component part of the ball and an over-supply of hair in the maw may, and doubtless will, producc the disease.

ENQUIRIES.

In one of your late numbers you say to your subscribers, "ask questions and we will try to answer them." Now I am greatly bothered in my low land meadows with the crawfish. In the spring they build up large mud houses from six to twelve inches in height, which become dry and hard with the summer heat, and render it almost impossible in places to mow the grass. Is there any remedy for this? can they be destroyed, or can their depredations be prevented? If you can suggest the remedy, I would be glad to apply it.

Is there any *specific* for killing mice and rats? If so, what is it? I am greatly annoyed with them in my barn, and have tried various plans to destroy them, but have utterly failed.

Is there any way to destroy moles? They are another great pest to the farmer, especially in the spring; and if there could be a good remedy found it would greatly benefit all those who are bothered with them.

Yours, &c. A. B. McKEE.

P. S. The largest ball found in the calf was about five inches in diameter, and the smallest about the size of a small hen's egg. There were five, I think, larger that the one I send you.

We hope the enquiries in this communication will elicit prompt replies from such as possess the desired information. We have added the hair ball, for which Mr. McKee will accept our thanks, to our collection of curiosities. *Ed.*

MEAT PIES.

Mr. Editor—Did you ever partake of a *giblet pie?* If not, you have yet to learn something "new under the sun," and eat of a viand, that when once you have eaten of, you will certainly repeat "the dose;" especially if it should be "served up" and set upon the table, "piping hot," as a housewife I have long been acquainted with, does the business up. Perhaps the term "giblet" may be new to you; but no Yankee will plead ignorance on that score. Well, then, the substantials of a *giblet pie* is the insides of poultry; what I mean by *insides*, is the gizzard, the heart, and the liver, "nothing else;" which is prepared as follows: Parboil the gizzards and hearts, (leaving out the livers,) in some water; in the mean time mix the crust the same as for fruit pies; put the underlay in the dish or pan you wish to make the pie in, then place in the gizzards, the hearts, and the livers, and pour over them the water used for parboiling, (or enough to fill the dish,) and season with pepper, salt, and a little finely pulverized summer-savory; then lay on the upper crust, first cutting with a knife, two or three holes through it. Put the pie on to bake; and after cooking slowly for an hour and a half, take the pie off and through the apertures pour in half a pint of thick cream, and put it to cook again for half an hour, when it is ready for the table.

The *giblet pie* I have always considered a cheap

and economical dish; and it is so very rich that none but a gormand could eat to satiety.

Tell me why there is no more of the *giblets* of turkeys and chickens brought to market. Do our good "women folks" in the country throw them away with the offals? Do speak to them about being more saving; and tell them that a "penny saved is as good as a penny earned;" or it may be, they knowing what is good, have an eye to "number one," and eat them all up themselves. M.

N. B. When I get leisure I am going to tell you about puddings—how they are made—what they are made from, and how good they are, and cheap too. M.

NOTES BY THE WAY---NO. 1.

On a jaunt of a few days through parts of Hendricks and Putnam counties my attention was directed to the farming interest, which appeared in a prosperous condition. The surplus of the past year has been large and has mostly been sold and at fair prices. The value of the surplus from Hendricks has been estimated at over $200,000. If our interior counties are realizing thus much for their surplus, our farmers surely must be growing rich, many evidences of which were perceptible as I passed along. Increased attention appeared to be given to improving their farms and to husbanding their resources. Large crops of wheat have been sown which look promising, and although much stock had been driven to market, much remained for future sales, and the stock of hogs is largely on the increase. Many woodland pastures are already well set in blue-grass, and many more are preparing; and by economizing in fodder, the farmers are increasing their stocks of cattle, and flocks of good sheep are also on the increase.

Although I saw much to admire, there were some things to condemn. The roads near the dwellings were too highly manured in some places for the good of the farms. Some houses were not as comfortable as they would be, if the windows were better filled with glass, and the crevices better plastered; and some barns and stables were not as good and tight as some others. The fences on some farms shewed that their best days were passed, and some farms were without orchards, and some orchards were sadly neglected. I saw some cattle of poor breeds and poor in flesh and some sheep ditto. Some wood-piles were too small, and some houses were without any at all, and some men would appear to have been better employed in making wood-piles, or making rails; and some children would have been better occupied if they had been in good schools.

On the whole the prospects were encouraging. By an increased demand for produce, a stimulus has been given to industry and enterprise which will soon remedy some of the defects I have alluded to; and as the facilities for carrying the surplus to market increase, the price and demand will increase, the supply will increase, and the wealth and comforts of the farmer will also increase. W. S. J.

SOWING CORN.

EVANSVILLE, March 12, '46.

Mr. Beecher:—Would you like to know how one of your readers cultivated a quarter of an aker in town? He spread on six loads of manure, and drew three loads of leached ashes to be spread after plowing. The first of May, when the weeds began to show their heads, he plowed it over *deep* and then sowed his corn and plowed it in, leaving room in one corner to plant a fip paper of sugar-beet seed, and planting pumpkin hills twenty feet a part over the whole.

The ground was in fine order, and the corn seemed to understand that it must be up and growing before those weeds could right-a-bout and peep again. The last of July, as the spindles began to appear, it was cut, and made into a "fodder house" and the ground plowed and sowed again, leaving this time a greater distance round each pumpkin hill, and the last of September he had another heavy yield of fodder.

His beets yielded well, and he had a good quantity of pumpkins; probably about half as many as if he had planted nothing else. During the summer and fall he kept cutting corn and pulling beet leaves for his cow, and as soon as the pumpkins began to turn yellow, he began to boil them for his cow, and fix them for his children the way the Yankees do. The pumpkins kept up the color, quality aud quantity of the butter till January, and the beets and fodder are not all gone yet, though it is the 12th of March, and the cow has been kept first rate with only what grew upon a little more than one quarter of an aker, except a little corn and oil-cake to eke out the beets.

He took the hint from an article in your paper, and then used his own wits and experience, which I suppose you call "book-farming." The season was longer than usual, and he now regrets that he did not raise three, instead of two crops.

VIATOR.

P. S. If any other man in town should read this, and sow corn, and you don't tell him how to make a "fodder house," I shall be compelled in benevolence to do it, for all the world couldn't tell him any other way, to cure well such green corn.

DON'T BURN YOUR GARDEN RUBBISH.

In the Farmer and Gardener for March, I observed under an article headed "Spring Work in the Garden," some good remarks. But, in the second paragraph, speaking of cleaning up the rubbish, &c., about the garden, your advice is to "*cast it out.*" "Cast it out," indeed! Do the citizens of Indianapolis, (for I say nothing about other towns,) need to be told to throw all the dead weeds, bones, old shoes, and rags, which accumulates on their premises during winter, into the streets—cast them out? Do not our streets and alleys exhibit rakings and scrapings of gardens and door-yards every spring, drawing swarms of flies by the stench created, and rendering our passageways a perfect nuisance? And are we not, of an evening, often brought up "all standing" (as they say) upon "all fours," over some heap of briars, bones, and shoes and rags? and, perhaps, some filth, that will take not only soap and water, but patience, before we are thoroughly renovated again. This rubbish you advise us to cast out or burn, makes the best of manure, and is much sought after in some places; and why not valuable here as elsewhere? I neither "burn it" nor "cast it out," but rake it into heaps and then

bury it in the garden, at the depth of eighteen inches; it is then out of sight, and as it decomposes becomes a part of the garden soil. Were I occupied solely in raising vegetables for market, I certainly should visit some of the streets and alleys of Indianapolis, the scrapings of which would not need volumes to convince any one what *good vegetables should be*, and how they might be raised. M.

CURE FOR BOTS.

March 23, 1844.

Messrs. Editors: — I see in the Farmer and Gardener, March 16, No. 6, page 90, that a horse farrier knows a certain cure for bots in horses; please tell him of one other cure, as certain as his, that he can keep. In the year 1804, I raised a large crop of barley, and barns were a scarce article among us, and I had to stack it out. I had a horse that was troubled with bots; he got to the stacks and ate what he wanted. The next evening I saw hundreds of bots that came from him; the barley arms cleared him out entirely. I have often tried it since, and never knew it fail. Give a horse a few sheaves of barley, and I will insure that it will take every bot out of him; and if he will take blood-root and dry it, and pulverise it, and give half a table-spoonful three times a week, and boil some rattle-weed root and give to him to drink, or mix his feed with it, his horse will always be healthy.

As I am a poor speller, and a poor hand to write, I will not put my name to this; I just want your farrier to know, there is more cures than his.

I am a subscriber to the Farmer and Gardener.

DRAIN YOUR LOW LANDS,

If you wish to raise good Wheat.

Mr. Editor: — As I had often seen it taught in agricultural papers, that draining low lands would greatly improve wheat crops, I thought I would try it, as I had about four and a half akers of very good ground which never yielded a wheat crop, though it had been cleared for twenty-five years. So I had a ditch dug, large enough to take all the water in a wet time; then I had water-furrows in different directions through the field, so as to draw all the water to the ditch. I have tried it but one season, and find that off of four and a half acres has been raised 116 bushels of good wheat.

The ditch for draining the above described ground had to be cut about forty rods and from two to three feet deep, at an expense of about twelve dollars. J. M. Wible.

Washington county, Ia., Feb. 23.

SELECTIONS.

CULTURE OF SPRING GRAINS.

SPRING WHEAT.

There are many sections where spring wheats are the only varieties that can be cultivated to advantage. In all places where snow accumulates to a great depth, the success of winter wheat is rendered uncertain, owing to the liability of its being winter-killed. In such cases, the farmer resorts to spring wheat as the best substitute at command, and in many cases it gives a return, which, both for quantity and quality, leaves no cause for dissatisfaction.

Spring wheat is said to contain a larger proportion of gluten than winter wheat, and it has hence been inferred that bread made from the former is more nutritious. According to the analysis of Sir H. Davy:

	Gluten.	*Starch.*
100 parts of the best Sicilian wheat contained, ...	21	75
100 parts of spring wheat, of 1804 .	24	70
100 parts of good English wheat, of 1803, ...	19	77

Preparation of the soil, quantity of seed, and time of sowing.—Spring wheat is usually cultivated on land that has been occupied the preceding year by some hoed crop—corn, potatoes, &c. Where there is no danger of the attack of the fly, which works in the head, (the *Cecidomyia tritici*,) it is best to sow the crop as early as the state of the ground will admit, or as soon as it is fairly free from frost. One good plowing is sufficient—in fact we have known excellent crops produced by working the ground thoroughly with a cultivator harrow, the feet or teeth of which penetrate the ground and pulverize it to the depth of several inches. Manure is not usually applied for this crop.

Long or unfermented manure tends to rust the straw, and on this account it is only applied to the crop of the previous year, and then it becomes so far decomposed as to be in a proper state for wheat.

The seed is usually sown on the furrow, and well harrowed in. The quantity sown, per acre is generally two bushels.

Varieties.—The kinds held in the greatest estimation in this country, are the Black Sea, Italian, and the Tea wheat. Of these, the Black Sea is most hardy, and generally gives the best yield. This valuable variety was first brought into notice in this country by Payson Williams Esq., of Fitchburgh, Mass., some twenty-five years since, and it has now become widely disseminated. It is said to have been originally brought from the shores of the Black Sea, in Asia. The Kennebec (Me.) Agricultural Society, have made several importations of wheat from the Black Sea. The impression prevailed a few years since that the kind introduced by Mr. Williams had declined in productiveness, and the society for this reason thought it advisable to make a new importation. After one or two failures, we believe they succeeded in obtaining a kind supposed to be in some respects superior to that first introduced. It should be remarked however, that in some sections, and under good management, the Black Sea wheat has considerbly improved by cultivation in this country. The yield of this variety varies of course with the soil and season, but perhaps twenty bushels per aker may be said to be an average crop on medium soils. We have often known upwards of thirty bushels grown per acre, and in a few instances have seen well authenticated statements of fifty bushels per aker having been produced.

OATS.

Oats are more hardy than wheat, and will grow on many soils not suitable for that grain. In mountainous sections, where the soil is too wet and cold for any other kind of grain, they frequently give excellent returns, and it is very common also, that the weight per bushel is greater in such

sections than in those favored with a milder climate and more fertile soil. In many parts of Ireland, and in the greater portion of Scotland, the oat crop furnishes the only reliance for breadstuffs; oat meal in various forms, being the chief article of subsistence.

Oats are undoubtedly far richer in nitrogenous or muscular matter, in proportion to the weight than wheat. A comparison, according to the analysis of Prof. Johnson, shows this. One hundred pounds each of fine wheaten flour and shelled or hulled oats contain:

	Wheat.	*Oats.*
Muscular matter, ...	10 lbs.	18 lbs.
Fat, ...	3 do.	6 do.
Starch, ...	50 do.	65 do.
	63 lbs.	89 lbs.

This may serve to give some explanation of the fact that the muscular power of horses is greater when fed on oats than when kept on any other food; and it serves also to lessen our wonder at the athletic feats, corporeal strength, and power of endurance shown by the stalwart Highlander, reared on this simple but nutritious fare.

Preparation of the ground, quantity of seed and time of sowing.—The earlier this crop can be got in the ground the better. One plowing if done well is generally sufficient. The seed may be sown on the furrow, not less than three bushels per acre. Three bushels is the quantity we have formerly been in the habit of sowing per acre; but we have observed that nearly all the extraordinary large yields which have been lately obtained were from a larger quantity of seed than is generally used, and we should not hesitate to use three and a half bushels.

PEAS.

Peas in many parts of the country are a valuable crop. Like other leguminous plants, they rather ameliorate than exhaust the soil, and in this respect furnish an excellent preparation for other crops. In some districts they are adopted as a "green fallow" for winter wheat, with excellent effects, as they leave the ground clean and mellow.

Peas are highly nutritious as food for animals. The proportion of nitrogenous or muscular matter they yield on analysis, is much greater than is given by any kind of grain, and they are often used either by themselves or combined with oats, for fattening swine, as well as for feeding horses. They are also used to a considerable extent in domestic cookery, forming very nourishing and palatable soups. In some countries they are also mixed with grain, ground and made into bread.

Peas are sometimes sown with oats, in the proportion of one-third peas to two-thirds oats. A variety of peas with rather a light vine is preferable, as the ranker kinds are apt to overrun the oats and lay too close on the ground, but the straw of the oats will hold up the lighter ones so that both the oats and peas will fill well.

Preparation of the soil, time of sowing, and quantity of seed.—A loamy soil, rather inclining to clay, is best adapted to peas. Early sowing generally gives the best crop. Very hot weather is unfavorable to their filling, and it is hence advisable to have the crop well advanced before the hottest part of the season comes on. A sod which was plowed the previous autumn, well harrowed, makes a good bed for peas, but any good sward well broken up and mellowed, will answer—and if sod ground cannot be had, that which has been under cultivation one or more seasons may be taken. No manure is generally needed; but if any is put on, it should be a small quantity of that which is thoroughly rotted spread on the furrow and harrowed in. A large quantity of manure or that which is in a green state makes too great a growth of vines and tend to blight.

The quantity sown per acre varies somewhat with the kind of pea, some being of a more spreading growth than others, and requiring less seed. It is usual also to sow a larger quantity of very large peas, than of small ones, because the number of peas or germs is greater in the same measure of small ones. The large marrowfats for instance, are double the size of some others. From three to four bushels of seed per acre is the quantity usually sown.

The covering of the seed is best performed by a small plow, or by a set of small plows in a frame, called a "gang plow." It is difficult to bury peas with a harrow, many being always left on the surface, where it is attempted. A depth of about two inches is the proper one for covering. A good way is to pass the harrow over the field after the peas are sown, which will prevent them from rolling into rows or bunches, and then plow them in with a shallow furrow. The varieties adapted to the field culture are the Canada field pea, the marrowfat, and the black-eyed pea. The yield on good soil is from thirty to forty bushels per acre.

Garden peas or those for early marketing, should be put in the ground as early as possible. Select warm dry ground—it can hardly be too dry for *early* peas—and deposit the seed either in rows or broad-cast, as soon as the frost is out. The earliest varieties are the early Washington, Cedo Nulli, and Prince Albert.

To destroy the pea weevil, (*Brucus pisa*) which is so troublesome, immerse the peas in water boiling hot for two minutes; then take them out and mix plaster, dry ashes, or air-slacked lime with them till they readily separate in sowing or planting. No fears need be entertained that the hot water will prevent the peas from vegetating—not one in twenty will be hurt at all.

BARLEY.

This grain is cultivated in some sections of this country to advantage. It is not, however, very extensively grown. The reason probably is, that on good land for wheat, as much of that grain can be produced per acre, and with no more labor than is required for barley. Still there are some soils and situations not well adapted to wheat, which will produce good crops of barley.

Barley furnishes an excellent food when ground into meal, for fattening swine and cattle, or feeding milk cows, and the whole grain is the best of food for feeding poultry. The meal also makes bread which is used extensively in some countries, and is well relished by those who are accustomed to its use. In this country, however, its culinary use is chiefly for making warm cakes, similar to those of buckwheat, for which it is highly prized by those who have tried it. The grain, when divested of its husk, forms the *pearl barley* of the shops, so much esteemed for soups and broths.

In nutritive properties, barley, as compared

with wheat, is stated by C. Johnson, in the Farmers' Encyclopedia, as follows:

Nutritive matter.

100 parts wheat yield of 78
100 parts barley, ... 65

The principal purpose, however, to which barley is appropriated, both in this country and Britain, is the making of malt for beer, ale, &c., a purpose for which it is superior to any other kind of grain. After having been passed through the malting process, the "grains" are used for feeding animals. They are much used in the neighborhood of cities, for feeding milch cows. They tend to produce a great flow of milk, but it is thought their effect is rather injurious to cows of weak constitution, as the grains relax the system, and by highly stimulating the lacteal glands, may leave the animal poor.

The *straw* of barley is reckoned preferable for feeding stock to that of any other grain. It is soft and sweet, and cattle which are in their prime, and that neither give milk nor are required to labor, will winter well on this article alone. Sheep will also do well on it with the addition of a few roots, and a little grain towards spring.

Varieties.—There are many varieties of barley. The usual designation is by the number of rows which form the head: thus we have the two rowed, the four rowed, and the six rowed barley. A kind called the chevalier barley, from the name of the gentleman who first brought it into notice, is in great repute in England on account of its superior productiveness, weight, and according to the statements of some brewers, its greater quantity of saccharine matter. The late Lord Leicester made numerous trials with this kind of barley, the result of which proved it to be superior in weight to the best of other kinds, by at least ten per cent., its average weight being fifty-seven pounds per bushel. Another advantage, in the opinion of Lord Leicester, which this kind of barley possesses, is the habit of tillering, or spreading, by which he thinks a saving of half a bushel of seed may be made per aker.

There are likewise two or more varieties of *naked* barley, so called from the grain being detached from the glume or chaff. A *two* rowed kind of this description has been known in England many years, and the writer remembers to have seen it cultivated in Massachusetts upwards of thirty years ago. The cultivation of this kind has been generally abandoned, on account of its want of hardiness, &c. A *six* rowed kind of naked barley is also cultivated in Europe, (and we have lately heard of it in the hands of a few in this country,) which is thought to be greatly superior to the two rowed kind. C. Johnson, in his Farmers' Encyclopedia, says it is greatly esteemed for its fertility. It is also stated that its cultivation had been tried in France, where it was highly recommended by M. Mazucco, who states that "it weighs as much as the best wheats, and its quality resembles them so much that it may be used for the purpose of making good bread, and also for pearl barley. In mountainous countries its produce is twenty-four to one." An extract is also given from a communication to the Board of Agriculture by Warren Hastings. He observes: "that it is of the greatest importance to promote the culture of this sort of grain." He adds: "It is the corn that, next to rice, gives the greatest weight of flour per aker, and it may be eaten with no other preparation than that of boiling. It requires no dressing when sent to mill, having no husk, and consequently produces no bran. It is gathered into the barn, and may even be consumed, when the seasons are favorable, in about eighty or ninety days after being sown; and there are no species of grain better calculated for countries where the summer is short, provided the vegetation be rapid. It appears to be this kind of barley to which we have several times alluded as having been produced by Mr. Spinner, of Herkimer.

Besides the kinds of barley above enumerated, which are all *spring* varieties, there are several *winter* kinds, which, like winter wheat, are sown in the fall. The best of these is said to be the Siberian winter barley. Whether, however, it would endure the climate of this section, can only be determined by trial. At present we have not known of this variety having been introduced into this country.

Preparation of the soil, time of sowing, and quantity of seed.—The best soil for barley is warm loam inclining to sand. If the soil is not too compact, so as to break up in lumps, one plowing will be sufficient; but if hard lumps appear, they must be reduced with the roller and harrow, following each other alternately till a good *tilth* is produced; and in such cases it may be expedient to give a second plowing. If the preceding crop, (which of course should have been some *hoed* crop,) was well manured, no dressing will be required for barley. The quantity of seed varies from three to four bushels per aker—the latter quantity has been generally sown where the best crops within our knowledge have been obtained. It should be sown in this latitude before the first of May, if practicable.

We should have observed above, that one of the principal recommendations in favor of the culture of barley is its exemption from the attack of several insects which in many instances so seriously injure wheat—particularly the yellow worm or maggot, the larva of the *Cecidomyia tritici*.

Laying down Lands to Grass.

In connexion with wheat, oats and barley, clover and grass seed are usually sown—that is the land is technically, *seeded down*. According to the experience of the writer, grass succeeds better with barley than with any other grains. Oats, on most soils, are less favorable to grass than wheat and barley. The quantity of seed used of the different clovers and grasses, varies much with the nature of the soil, and under the management of different farmers. Some soils are better adapted to one kind of grass and some to another. Timothy, for instance, does not succeed on very loose dry soils, but is adapted to those more moist and tenacious. Red clover does not do well on wet and cold lands, but will flourish in situations so dry that but few of the true grasses would be able to sustain themselves. It should of course be the object of the farmer, to adapt the kind of plant to the nature of the soil.

For pastures, there is a great advantage in having a *variety* of herbage plants, as the appetite and health of both cattle and sheep is known to be thereby promoted; and there is besides a benefit in having plants which, from ripening at various times, afford successively a fresh growth through a large portion of the season. For hay, also a va-

riety of plants is preferable, as the hay is thus rendered more palatable, and probalby more wholesome, to stock of all kinds; but the kinds of grasses sown together should not ripen at different times, as recommended for pastures. To make hay of the best quality, all the herbage should be in nearly the same state of ripeness when cut.

Where the object is hay, and the soil of a medium character as to dryness, we have used with good results the following mixture:

Of red clover, 8 lbs. or 4 qts.
Timothy, (*Phleum pratense,*) 8 qts. } for 1 aker
Red-top, (*Agrostis vulgaris.*) 1 bush. }

If the object is only clover as an ameliorating crop, or to occupy the land only one or two years, we should sow no grass seeds with it, but should increase the quantity of clover seed to twelve or fourteen pounds per aker. If the land should be unfavorable to clover, and permanent meadows were intended, we should only sow timothy and red-top—say twelve quarts of the former and a bushel and a peck of the latter. It should be borne in mind, that clover is only biennial, therefore when sown with perennial grasses it interferes with their growth only two years; in fact, its growth generally diminishes considerably after the first crop is taken. Timothy and red-top, when sown with considerable clover, are usually seen but little in the first crop; in the second they increase, and after that the clover dies out, (except a root is occasionally brought in from seed,) and the grasses take its place.

For pastures, with a soil of medium dryness, the following would be a good mixture:

Red clover, ... 2 quarts.
White do. . . . . 2 do.
(If this is produced naturally in the soil the seed may be omitted.)
Kentucky blue grass, (*Poa pratense,*) 8 quarts.
Timothy, ... 4 do
Orchard grass, (*Dactylis glomerata,*) 1 bushel.
Red-top, ... ½ do

On soils two wet for red clover, we should omit that, and increase the quantity of red-top and timothy.

Manner of sowing. — A very common mode in some sections, is to mix the clover and grass seeds together, and sow them after the grain has been sown and once harrowed; but the writer has sometimes adopted the mode of mixing the whole with the grain, sowing all together. By wetting the grain, the clover and other seeds (having been well mixed by themselves) may be made to adhere to it in such a manner that they will be pretty equally distributed over the ground.

A good time to sow clover and grass seeds on land occupied by *winter* grain, is to scatter them on snow in a mild day in March, or in more southern latitudes, at an earlier period.—*Alb. Cult.*

HOGS IN THE U. STATES AND IN EUROPE.

The immense production of hogs in the United States, and the heavy trade in them at Cincinnati, demand something more than a mere superficial view of the transactions, at one point, in order to understand the magnitude and relations of the trade. We can furnish the commercial reader with some statistical facts, which will serve as land-marks in taking a broad view of the subject. In the year 1839, there were in the United States, in all, 26,301,293 hogs. Of this number more than one-half of the whole were in eight States, viz:

Tennessee had - - -	2,926,607
Kentucky - - - -	2,310,533
Ohio - - - - -	2,099,746
Indiana - - - -	1,623,608
Illinois - - - -	1,494,254
Missouri - - - -	1,271,161
Mississippi - - - -	1,001,201
Alabama - - - -	1,423,873
Total,	14,150,983

The States of Virginia, New York and North Carolina, each have more hogs than Illinois and Missouri; but we have taken the States of the west and the south-west together to show the result.

Now, we want to draw two or three inferences from the number of hogs in the several States, before we compare the production with that of Europe.

1. In the first place, hogs are fatted and nearly supported on maize, or Indian corn. They exist, therefore, in the several States, just in proportion to the production of Indian corn. Now, Tennessee has the most, and the three States of Tennessee, Ohio and Kentucky, far more than any other three States, of both Indian corn and hogs. The twenty-six millions of hogs in the United States can scarcely consume less than two hundred million bushels of corn! They are therefore, the greatest market for that article.

2. If we suppose these hogs to average 180 lbs. each, and to be worth—as they are—$3 50 per cwt., then this animal alone is, in the U. States, worth *one hundred and sixty-six millions of dollars*, or three times the entire cotton crop for the year 1845. The value of swine in the State of Ohio alone, exceeds twelve millions of dollars.

3. It is important to discover how large a proportion of swine are annually killed. There are two sorts of consumption for swine. One may be called the *commercial*, and the other the *domestic* consumption. One is for family use and the other for commerce. Almost every farmer's family kills one or more hogs. This is a constant drain on the increase. But on the other hand the increase of swine is so great that it will exceed in one year the original stock, unless checked. The main inquiry is, how large a proportion of hogs are fatted in order to supply the *provisions* of commerce? In the year 1845, there will have been killed at the various pork-packing establishments of Ohio, about 500,000 hogs. About 150,000 of these may be set down as from other States. It is fair, therefore, to assume that commerce consumes about 350,000 hogs in Ohio per annum. The present stock cannot be much if any under 2,500,000. It follows, therefore, that commerce consumes near about one-sixth part of the stock on hand. We believe that in the United States, generally, this is much too high an estimate; yet the figures in the western States will show this result very nearly.

4. But suppose the total is really as great as the facts imply, then it follows—a fact of great moment to the packer—that *no safe conclusion whatever can be drawn from the number of hogs killed in one year of the real number of the stock that will be brought to market next year.* This is obvious, if

the reader will reflect, that a given stock of hogs will nearly double themselves in one year, and that yet the number of hogs of commerce is only one-sixth part of the original number! This is the great source of the constant errors made in calculating the number of hogs to be brought to market, and the effects on the market. The truth is, the domestic or family consumption is the great fact, and that we cannot arrive at exactly.

We shall proceed to show the number of hogs raised *proportionably* in Europe and America. We have before us McGregor's statistics, which contain a table of the agriculture and live-stock of Europe for 1828. Since then the population of Europe has increased more than ten per cent., and if we add ten per cent. to the live-stock, we shall have the full amount; for this species of stock does not increase in densely populated countries equally with that of other productions.

	Swine of Europe.
Russia	16,380,000
Austria	5,050,000
Great Britain	5,775,000
France	4,950,000
Italian States	2,750,000
Bavaria	1,650,000
Netherlands,	1,540,000
Prussia	1,645,160
Sweden	1,320,000
Spain	1,100,000
Portugal	770,000
All other States	2,348,000
Total	46,278,160

To one who is unacquainted with the abundance of swine, and the facility for raising them in the United States, this table must seem extraordinary. It shows that Russia, Austria, and Great Britain, having a population of *one hundred and twenty millions* of people, have only as many swine as the United States with *twenty millions!*

Eight western States, with a population of *six millions*, have as many swine as Great Britain, France, Prussia, and Bavaria, with *seventy-five millions! The European States have not enough Indian corn to feed them upon.*

The proportion of swine between the United States and some of the European States, is thus:

United States to Prussia,	6 to 1
" " to Austria,	9 to 1
" " to Great Britain,	7 to 1
" " to France,	10 to 1
" " to Spain,	16 to 1

Russia being a thinly populated country, and having the most *mast* has the most swine; but for the converse reason, the southern States of Europe have the least. The United States have six times as many in proportion, as Russia.

The same disproportion extends, but in less proportion, to other animals. If the people of Europe were a meat-eating people, they could not find a supply in their country. These animals would be killed off in half a dozen years. But they are not a meat-eating people. They live upon every species of vegetable, much as the animals do.

In Ireland they depend upon potatoes. In Scotland, in no small degree, upon oatmeal. Strange as it may seem, thousands of people in Spain and France, live, in a great degree, on chestnuts—a food which is scarcely fit for pigs to eat. In some countries they eat rye, and in Russia they mix all the *bran* of grain, making a very coarse rough bread.

The pork of the western country is chiefly in demand at the Atlantic sea-ports, for our commercial marine, now rapidly approaching the largest in the world. The adventurous whaleman, the hardy fisher for cod and mackerel, the thousand coasters, who sail in every bay and inlet, from Penobscot to the Rio Grande, all, more or less, eat pork. It serves both as butter and meat, with the fish and potatoes which they have constantly on hand.

The demand for American pork, is on the whole, likely to increase; because the class of people who eat it are increasing, and there is no other country to supply the demand.—*Cincin. Chron.*

THE INDIAN-CORN QUESTION.

Much attention has of late years been directed in England to the subject of Indian corn, and to the policy of admitting it into that country free of duty. Several of the leading members of Parliament have expressed themselves in favor of such a movement, and a late number of the London Times contains a long article, in which the measure is earnestly advocated. The writer says that Indian corn cannot be cultivated with success in any country in which the ordinary temperature does not rise for at least one month in the summer above 70°, and to arrive at complete maturity it requires a temperature of 75° or 80° for a similar period. The western and southern States of the American Union possess all the requisite conditions of climate and of soil for the growth of this grain, and the result in the States which produce it in the largest quantities is given as follows, in the returns of the Marshals for 1840:

	Bushels of Indian Corn.
Tennessee,	45,000,000
Kentucky,	40,000,000
Virginia,	34,000,000
Ohio,	33,000,000
Indiana,	28,000,000
Illinois,	22,000,000
Alabama,	20,000,000
Georgia,	20,000,000
Missouri,	17,000,000
Pennsylvania,	14,000,000

We pass over the other States, which produce a smaller quantity; but the total amount of Indian corn grown in the United States in 1840, is officially reported to have been 377,531,875 bushels. Nor is this all. We find from the reports of Mr. Ellsworth on improvements in agriculture and the arts, for 1843, that the Indian corn crop of that year was estimated at 494,618,306 bushels, and for the following year, 1844, at 421,958,000 bushels.

Alluding to Indian corn for food, Mr. Ellsworth states that one bushel is perhaps equal to one bushel and three-fourths of barley, or three bushels of oats; while its usual cost in the interior is one-third that of wheat. Upon this, the Times comments as follows:

"There, then, it would seem, is a supply of grain sufficient to feed four-times the population of the United States, and to supply a large portion of

Europe. What becomes of it? How is it consumed? How does it pay the farmer? How is the land kept in cultivation, when it produces what is apparently so extraordinary an excess of food? Fifty or sixty millions of quarters of grain, said to be almost as nutritious as wheat, in addition to a fair supply of wheat also, are a very extraordinary proportion of food for a population not exceeding twenty millions. But our astonishment is much increased by the statements of the American official tables of trade, from which it appears that little more than one-hundredth part of this prodigious crop has ever been exported to any foreign countries. We must here place the figures themselves before our readers:

Year.	*Bush. of Indian Corn exported.*	*Barrels of Indian Meal exported.*
1836	124,791	140,917
1837	151,276	159,435
1838	172,321	171,843
1839	162,300	165,672
1840	574,279	205,063
1841	535,527	232,284
1842	600,308	209,199
1843	672,608	174,354
1844	825,106	404,008

The destination of these exports is the West India Islands, and, in part, our own north American colonies; but it is obvious, that in comparison to the 400 millions of bushels grown upon the soil of the Union, this exportation is imperceptibly small. That vast quantity of nutritious grain is, therefore, by some means or other consumed in the States; and it will be found that a very large portion is devoted to feeding and fattening swine."

The article concludes thus:

"Is it more for the advantage of an American farmer in the western States to transmute his Indian corn into pork, and to make his profits out of fat hogs, or to consign his grain to an outport to be shiped for consumption in Europe or elsewhere? The present small amount of the American exports of these commodities would appear to prove that the home market is preferable to the foreign one, or at least, that the latter is so encumbered with duties that the benefit of a keener demand is counterbalanced by a vast addition to the prime cost of the article before it can reach the foreign consumer. The prime cost of a cargo of Indian corn delivered at Liverpool, would probably not exceed twenty shillings a quarter; we are even assured that it could be sold there for sixteen shillings; but this is probably an exaggeration, for the average price in New York in 1842, was fifty-five cents a bushel, though in New Orleans it was thirty-five cents, and the freight would be about ten pence per bushel. But the duty imposed on this grain by the existing corn laws of England, is the same as the duty on barley — that is to say, eleven shillings per quarter, when the price is below twenty-six shillings, and so on diminishing by the usual scale till the price is thirty-seven shillings and the duty one shilling. This amounts in reality to a fixed duty of eleven shillings, since no such grain is likely to be imported at all at a price above twenty-six shillings.

"We are persuaded that the abolition of this duty, most absurdly assimilating Indian corn to barley, would be attended with no direct injury to any class in this country, but with lasting advantage to the community. Even in the United States we have seen that the enormous supply of Indian corn does not prevent the rapid extension of wheat-farming; and in this country it would be long before that grain prevailed as a substitute for any portion of our domestic produce, or as a great article of human food. The immediate consequence of its introduction at a low price, would be its application to the fattening of animals, and hence it would confer a direct benefit on the agriculturist; but we have no doubt that it will hereafter be acknowledged to be one of the most valuable productions of the earth, and preferable in several respects to the customary food of many of the people of Europe at the present time. Do we require the hard lesson of public scarcity to conquer the irresolution of a government, and to correct the prejudices of the people?"—*Bicknell's Reporter.*

Beans and Pigs. — Beverly is famous for beans, and Charlestown folks for pork. The Beverly stage was standing at the door of the Charlestown Hotel, when the Charlestown Hourly drove up. "Take away your *bean-pot*," quoth the Charlestown Jehu; "I will," said Beverly, "as soon as I have got my *pork* in."

"Pompey," said a good natured gentleman to a colored man, "I did not know till to-day that you had been whipped last week." "Didn't you, massa?" replied Pomp, "why I know'd it at de time ob it!"

A Witty Prisoner. — Not long since, the Chaplain of one of our State Prisons, being engaged in preparing a table of the causes of crime, held the following dialogue with a Prisoner;

Chaplain.—Well, what you here?

Prisoner.—Two Sheriffs, sir.

Chaplain. — But I want to know if liquor had any thing to do with it?

Prisoner.—O yess, sir — they were both drunk?

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Our Paper, Seeds Preserved in Wax, - 97
Sheep Husbandry, - - - - 98, 99
Winter of 1845-6, in Wayne County; and the Snows of other Winters, - - 100
Hollow Horn—Enquiry, - - - 101
Letters of a Cosmopolite, - - - 102
Apples Described, and a Hint Given, Suggestive Criticisms, - - - - 103
Harrows, Franklin County-Orchards, &c. 104
Hair Balls, Meat Pies, - - - - 105
Notes by the Way, Sowing Corn, - - 106
Cure for Bots, Drain your Low Lands, - 107
Culture of Spring Grains, - 107, 108, 109
Hogs in the U. States and in Europe, 110
The Indian Corn Question, - - 111, 112

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